

Pinus sabiniana – gray pine (also known as foothill pine, digger pine*, bull pine, ghost pine, and grayleaf pine) It is fast growing when young and slow growing with age. It is moderately long-lived – 100 years+. It grows in an upright form to a height of 80 feet. The foliage is gray-green, lacy, fairly open and it is sometimes called the see-through pine. Native to dry, western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains and mostly the inner coast ranges. Gray Pine will grow in full or part sun and it is very drought tolerant. Its open structure gives light shade and if the bottom branches are pruned off, you can garden under it. The large seed is edible. Indians used the root fibers for baskets.

Taxodium distichum – bald cypress a long-lived, pyramidal conifer which grows 50-70'+ tall. Although it looks like a needled evergreen in summer, it is deciduous ("bald" as the common name suggests) and drops its needles in the fall. The Bald Cypress grows well in wet areas, but it's also adaptable to dry areas. It can handle a wide variety of soil types and grows beautifully in either full sun or partial sun. In spring, radiant, new green needles develop. The fern-like foliage is **soft**. The soft, short and feathery needles turn a gorgeous cinnamon-red for autumn.

Aesculus hippocastanum – horse chestnut Beautiful, 5"-12" oblong clusters of white flowers with a yellow and red tint appear in early to mid-May. This large flowering tree is perfect for large areas. Leaves are light green as they unfold, emerging dark green at maturity. Upright-oval rounded form with lower branches hanging down. Plant in moist, well-drained soil. Tolerates many soil types. Full sun or partial shade. Grows 50'-75' high, with a 40'-70' spread. Produces a light brown, spiny fruit 2–2¼" in diameter that contains a blackish, nut-like seed. Other varieties are available that produce pink or red flowers.

Prunus armeniaca – apricot a “stone fruit” tree that is tolerant of cold conditions. This species is native to Asia and forms a small tree with a dense spreading canopy. Apricots can live between 40 and 150 years. The glossy foliage is attractive in the summer as well its display of color in the fall season. Apricots are not dependable when it comes to fruit production because they often flower early in the spring and frost will kill the blossom buds.

Quercus robur – English oak a long-lived oak with a broadly rounded to spreading habit with a short trunk. It is an excellent specimen tree or can be planted in a grouping in large open landscapes. It is deep rooted and resistant to wind. The acorns form a valuable food source for several small mammals and some birds but trees may take up to 20 years to produce fruit. Mature Height: 75-100 feet Mature Width: 50 - 75 feet. Several cultivars are available.

Gleditsia triacanthos – honeylocust It typically grows 60'-80' tall with a rounded spreading crown. Trunk and branches have stout thorns. The 4-8" long leaves are bipinnately compound and made up of small leaflets. The leaves turn bright yellow in the fall. Inconspicuous, greenish yellow to greenish white flowers appear in late spring. Flowers are followed by long, twisted and flattened, dark purplish-brown seedpods (to 18" long) which mature in late summer and persist well into winter. Seedpods contain numerous flattened, round seeds. Thornless and seedless varieties are available, which vary in ultimate height of 30' to 50' tall.

Acer negundo – boxelder a suckering, fast-growing, weak-wooded, deciduous tree that typically grows 30'-50' tall. It typically occurs in moist to wet soils along streams. It is extremely hardy and can be invasive. Although it is a maple and produces the familiar maple fruits, it differs from most maples by having unusual shaped leaves (each with 3-5 toothed leaflets. Leaves with three leaflets are most common, and these resemble poison ivy. Leaves are light to medium green, turning an undistinguished yellow in fall. Greenish-yellow flowers appear in clusters in spring on separate male and female trees, flowers are not showy. Female flowers give way to fruits (samaras) which mature in fall and often persist on the tree well into winter. Seeds can be abundant. Boxelder bugs reproduce on the female boxelder trees.

Fagus sylvatica – European beech a large deciduous tree typically growing to 50-60' tall with a dense, upright-oval to rounded-spreading crown. Trunks have distinctive bark that is thin, smooth and gray. Oval, dark green leaves (to 4" long) have wavy mostly toothless margins. Foliage turns golden bronze in fall. Flowers produce triangular nuts enclosed by spiny bracts. Beechnuts ripen in fall and are edible. Many cultivars are available in a variety of different forms, leaf shapes and leaf colors.

Magnolia x soulangeana – saucer magnolia It is the most commonly grown deciduous magnolia. It is a broad shrub or small tree that typically rises to 20-25' tall with a rounded crown. It is often grown in a multi-trunked shrubby form. It typically matures over time to 20-30' tall and as wide. Fragrant flowers (to 8" across) bloom in early spring (late March to mid-April) before the foliage emerges. Flowers are pink with white interiors. Sparse numbers of additional flowers may bloom sporadically later in spring on new growth. A large number of hybrid cultivars now available featuring flowers in various shades of white, pink, rose, purple, magenta and burgundy.

Ginkgo biloba – maidenhair tree a large, deciduous tree that matures to 100'. It is the only surviving member of a group of ancient plants believed to have inhabited the earth up to 150 million years ago. It features distinctive two-lobed, somewhat leathery, fan-shaped, rich green leaves with diverging (almost parallel) veins. Leaves turn bright yellow in fall. Ginkgo trees are commonly called maidenhair trees in reference to the resemblance of their fan-shaped leaves to maidenhair fern leaflet. Ginkgo are dioecious (separate male and female trees). Female trees produce seeds encased in fleshy, fruit-like cone which, at maturity in autumn, are messy and emit a noxious, foul odor upon falling to the ground and splitting open. Several Male varieties are available.

Carpinus betulus – European hornbeam a medium-sized, deciduous tree that grows 40-60' tall with a pyramidal form when young and maturing to an oval-rounded crown. Oval, sharply-toothed, dark green leaves (to 5" long) are clean and attractive throughout the growing season. Foliage turns an undistinguished yellow to orange in fall. Fruits are small nutlets in 3-lobed bracts that appear in drooping 5" long clusters in summer. Trunks have smooth gray bark.

Syringa reticulata – Japanese tree lilac It grows to 30' tall and 20' wide with an oval-rounded crown. Its best ornamental feature is its showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers which bloom in upright panicles to 12" long in late spring to early summer (later than most other lilac species). Flowers give way to loose clusters of brown capsules that persist into winter. Reddish-brown peeling bark is attractive on younger branches, gradually turning gray with age. Sharply-tipped dark green leaves (to 6" long). No fall color to speak of. Narrow varieties are also available.

Pinus aristata – bristlecone pine One of the oldest trees on earth, this tree is a dwarf, shrubby but picturesque specimen with an irregular (rounded, flattened) spread when young and retains these characteristics as it matures. It grows to 20' but eventually can grow 40' tall with age. Its blue-green needles are aromatic and covered with a resinous fluid. It often has white specks on the needles. It will grow in a variety of soil types including dry, infertile or rocky. You need to be careful not to water it too much! This tree has both pollen cones and seed cones. The blueish-red pollen cones are a somewhat rounded shape (not perfectly round). The seed cones mature on trees after approximately 2 years and fall to the ground.

Zelkova serrata – Japanese zelkova a medium to large deciduous tree, typically growing to 50-80' tall with a spreading, generally upward-branching, vase-shaped crown. It is noted for its graceful shape, clean foliage, attractive bark and resistance to Dutch elm disease. Insignificant small green flowers appear in spring as the foliage emerges. Flowers give way to small, non-showy, ovate, wingless drupes that ripen in autumn. Oblong, medium green leaves (to 3" long) with coarse, ciliate marginal teeth and acuminate tips. Fall color is variable, ranging from undistinguished yellow to attractive shades of yellow-orange to red-brown. Smooth gray bark in youth exfoliates with age to reveal orange-brown inner bark. Smaller varieties are also available.

Quercus palustris – pin oak a medium sized deciduous oak that typically grows 50-70' tall. Upper branches are ascending, middle branches are somewhat horizontal and lower branches are descending. Glossy, dark green leaves (to 5" long) typically have 5 bristle-tipped lobes that are deeply cut. Leaves turn deep red in fall. Pin oak very sensitive to high soil pH and suffer from iron deficiency in our local soils. Does not always grow well in the alkaline soil conditions.

Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy poplar a narrow, columnar tree with exceedingly upright branching (almost parallel to the trunk), a tapered crown, and a shallow spreading root system. It is a short-lived tree (sometimes to only 20 years) because it is susceptible to both insect and disease problems. It typically grows fast to 40'-50+' tall with a spread 15' wide. Leaves are bright green throughout the growing season, turning yellow in fall. Gray-green bark matures over time to black with furrows. Weak wood is easily damaged by wind. Shallow roots can lift sidewalks, make lawn mowing difficult, and damage drainage systems. Falling debris (leaves and twigs) requires frequent clean-up. Also avoid planting this tree in lawns or gardens. Best used for windbreaks or screens. Not a recommended tree for most home yards.

Cercis canadensis – eastern redbud a deciduous, often multi-trunked tree with a rounded crown that typically matures to 20-30' tall with a slightly larger spread. It is particularly noted for its stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers which bloom profusely on bare branches in early spring (March-April) before the foliage emerges. Flowers bloom in clusters. Flowers are followed by flattened leguminous bean-like dry seedpods (to 2-4" long) that mature to brown in summer. Each pod has 6-12 seeds. Pods may remain on the tree into winter. Leaves turn pale yellow to greenish-yellow in fall. Several varieties are available, including one with purplish leaves.

Picea glauca 'Pendula' – weeping white spruce It has a conical to pyramidal shape formed by an upright central leader and secondary branches that sweep down to create a layered appearance. The lower branches tend to drape down to the ground. Depending on the strength or training of the central leader, 'Pendula' will grow 12 to 40 ft. tall but will retain its narrow shape spreading 5 to 8 ft. wide. It has blue green needles with a whitish bloom and 1 to 2 in. cones.

Pinus monticola – western white pine It is an evergreen that grows to mature heights of 100 feet tall (with age) Bark is gray, thin, and smooth, becoming in older individuals. it may be difficult to distinguish it from *Pinus strobus*, (Eastern White Pine), but *P. monticola* needles are stiffer, growth is more dense, and their cones tend to be larger. It is also more tolerant of heat and drought.

Corylus avellana 'Contorted' - contorted filbert a deciduous, multi-trunked, suckering shrub that typically grows to 12-20' tall. Blooms appear on bare branches in late winter to early spring (March-April) before the leaves emerge. Fruit is a hard edible brown nut (to 3/4" long) enclosed in a leafy, hairy, light green husk. Nuts are known as cobnuts. The husk surrounding the nut extends beyond the nut. Nuts ripen in late August and September.

Calocedrus decurrens – incense-cedar a large evergreen tree capable of reaching 70-100 feet tall. Adaptable to dry regions. Native to California and Oregon. Generally, prefers well-drained soils. Drought tolerant when older and established. Medium to slow growth rate. The bark is reddish-brown, furrowed and flakey. Leaves of this tree are scale-like that lay flat against the twig. A low maintenance and long-lived tree.